MEXICO.

SESSION OF CONGRESS CLOSED.

Speech of President Juarez and Reply of the President of Congress.

Revolutionary Murmurings and Alarm of the Capitalists.

BANQUET TO GENERAL ROSECRANS.

Our special correspondent in Mexico city, writing on the 10th of June, supplies the following interest-ing details of the latest news from the republic, prefacing his letter thus:—The great event since my last letter has been the closing of Congress and the complimentary and semi-diplomatic speeches of President Juarez and the Chairman of Congress. It is true that the revolutionary clouds are again making the horizon very dark and occasion very erious regrets on the part of all capitalists and

I give you herewith translations of the ad-

Minister. The letter of invitation to the General expressed it as the object of the donors '40 offer him a small manifestation of gratitude for the uniform urbanity, kindness and inherest which he had shown on all occasions toward all American citizens resident in this city and country who have had the pleasure of coming in contact with nim officially or socially."

Teonelistic by cordially wishing that we all may live to see the time when we can come from the United States by rait to greet each other here in Metico.

The multitude of volunteer toasts were such as customarily pertain to such occasions, among which were the following:—"Our Beloved Minister, General Rossceras—the patriot solder and firm friend. He goes from among us with the hearty good wishes of his countrymen. His absence will cause a void which time alone can fill." "Our Guest, General W. S. Rosscerans, United States Minister to Mexico—the estimable citizen, the distinguished soldier, the wise advocate of social and material progress and the firm friend of the unhappy and the oppressed, irrespective of nationality, creed or sex."

Mr. Ignacio Mariscal, formerly secretary of legation at Washington, and now in the Cabinet of President Juarez as Minister of Justice, having been nominated and confirmed as Minister Pienipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the United States, is expected to leave here some time in the month of July. His successor in the Cabinet has not been named. Mr. Manuel Portugal is spoken of as his probable secretary of legation, Mr. Romero, now in charge of the archives at Washington, being retained as second secretary. Mr. Gomez Palacio, the member of Congress from Durango, who has been named and confirmed as Gommissoner under the Seward-Romero treaty in behalf of Mexican interests, will probably leave here also in July. In orner to meet the United States Commissioner (Mr. Wadsworth in Washington, by the 1st of Angust. Mr. Palacio is a lawyer by profession and a man of considerable talent. His secretary has not been named as yet. At the last hour of Congress that body voted him an amount of pay from the national treasury sufficiently liberal to enable him to sustain himself with proper dignity at Washington, in addition to the amount conceded him by the treaty.

The gubernatorial elections in Puebla have terminated, and it is universality conceded that the "opposition" candidate has rec

position" candidate has received the greater numoer of votes—Mr. Fernando Ortega. But the election
will not be officially announced before the votes shall
be received and counted officially by the Legislature.

This should take place by the 14th of the month.
Some of the government papers have significantly
suggested that Mr. Romero Vargas, the government
candidate and present occupant, will be officially
announced by the State Legislature as the Governor
in spite of the larger number of votes having been
cast for Mr. Ortega. Such a result will be only a reenactment of the governmental intermeddling
which so outraged the people a year and a half since
when Governor Mendez was deposed, and which act
occassioned the revolutions which have occurred in
Fuebla and greatly fermented the feeling of dissatisfaction every day increasing toward the present administration. The people of the entire country
await with anxiety the result of this late election.

Affairs in San Luis Potosi continuted disturbed. On
the 1st of June Francisco Aranjo, at the head of a
considerable band of malcontents, pronounced
against the government, attacked the headenda of
Pozo and took therefrom \$6,000 in money and an
ample supply of horses. The government troops immediately started in pursuit of him, but up to yesterday had failed to capture or rout him, although
they have had one severe engagement with him. His
forces are increasing in numbers. He is said to
have had a conference with Quiroga in Texas, about
eight months since, and that it is the intention to pronounce for Ortega (Gonzales)
first, and later protain Santa Anna or the
Imperial Regency. This latter is more likely
to be the invention of government had, up to yesterday, succeeded in keeping peace with each other,
no one suffering materially except merchants. &c.
from whom both governments had collected duties,
&c. But for several days we have been receiving
telegraphic despatches from that capital declaring
that such a condition of things could not continue,
an

troops, which falled, several officers having been imprisoned therefor. We await the development of the war cloud from Querciaro. As to Shaloa, the papers of last evening contain the following:—

To San Lifs from Derando, May 23, 1

To the Misherks of War!—
On the 19th of the present month General Guerra communicated to use from Mazatian that Flacido Vega has discussioned to use from Mazatian that Flacido Vega has discussioned to use from Mazatian that Flacido Vega has discussioned to use from Mazatian that Flacido Vega has discussioned to use from Mazatian that Flacido Vega has discussioned to the following that he was well received; that in Saotiago (probably San Diego) be had collected together an armed force, numbering 1,000 men, and that it was suspected in Tepic that he was plotting against Shaloa. In order that the disputed to me, and it there was nothing to fear that the disputed to me, and it there was nothing to fear that the disputed to me, and if there was nothing to fear that the disputed to me, and if there was nothing to fear that the disputed to me, and if there was nothing to fear that the disputed to me, and if there was nothing to fear that the disputed to me, and if there was nothing to fear that the disputed to me, and if there was nothing to fear that the disputed to me, and if there was nothing to fear that the case of the Standard Technical Colorado and the state of the government torces gave material aid and confidence to the rebels, who have so thoroughly demoralized the people of the State that all business and agriculture is suspenced. Guerrero is far from being quiet. We just learn of the assassination of the Prefect of Acapulco. As to other parts the Nolo of the State that all business and agriculture is suspenced. Guerrero is far from being quiet. We just learn of the assassination of the Prefect of Acapulco. As to other parts the Nolo of the State that the government here are waiting to learn an article neaded "Insecurity," In which a brief account of susteen robberies is given.

that she desires no more realized than those required by the strictest and most rigorous justice when the actual state of war has been changed into that which exists between nations which have coased to be enemies.

Relative to this important point, as well as the other culminating points in our foreign pointy, Congress has seen with delight into the Executive has marched forward, inspired by an elevated some or his obligations and guided by a sneere desire to preserve the happiness of the republic. For this reason he has not with a constant and educations aid from the national representative.

The minimized productive may be a constant and educations aid from the national representative.

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The minimized productive has margined to would be prosecrited on account of their political opinions; and hence many good men, who would have been willing to ecooperate in the Walker move ment, have been deterred from taking an active particular to the happiness and prosperity of our country.

The minimized productions are producted and the procedure of the republic of the production of the republic opinions; and hence many good men, who would have been willing to ecooperate in the behalf. Workingmen cannot afford to give up bread in these times for pol POLITICS IN THE GOSPORT NAVY YARD .- An im-

CUBA.

PATRIOT ACCOUNTS.

Report of the Arrival of General Jordan at the Patriot Camp with Arms and Supplies. A communication has been received by Genera Figueredo from General Donato del Marmol, dated gives the particulars of the landing of the expedition

gives the particulars of the landing of the expedition of Nipe, which are as follows:—

We had hardly passed the excitement of the battle, when we were agreeably surprised by the happy news that the expedition had landed at Mayari, which had been received by the General-in-Cnief between the first and second fire. Having passed the river, General quesada united all his forces, despatching Generals Garcia and E. Marmol with some 600 men to harass the enemy, and we set out for the landing place, about forty-lave leagues distant. About half way we had the pleasure to meet the valiant chief of the expedition, who, accompanied by a few companions, was making for Guaimano. From him we learned that he had brought about 4,000 long-range rifles, 300 Remington rifles (which are better than all), 500 six-barrelled revolvers, twelve splendid pieces of artillery, twelve twenty-four and thirty-two-pounders, and any number of cartridges. Moreover he brought 1,000 lances, 1,000 pairs of shoes, an equal quantity of clothing, two printing presses complete, medicine chests, blenty of rice, biscuits, salt meat, salt and four. In fact full stores for fitting out 6,000 men. The expedition numbered about 300 men, under the command of General Thomas Jordan, most of whom were Cubans, and among hem were a company of good riflemen, many artillerymen and several good doctors. After marching about three-fourths of the distance, information was received that the Spaniards had attacked the expedition and captured a part of the cargot; however, on arriving at Jucaro the real facts were soon learned. The patriots occupied three houses at the Ramon, which were surprised by the Spaniards, who, under a heavy fire, took two of them, forcing the patriots to take shelter in others, and taking four of the guns. Their victory was, however, of short duration, for the Americans shelled the enemy so well that the beay fire, took two of them, forcing the patriots of the sistance information was received with the exception of a few cases. Many were killed a

SPANISH ACCOUNTS.

Confirmation of the Fight at Ciego Montero-Other Encounters. CIENFU EGOS, June 17, 1869.

Three companies of Guardia Civil, or 300 men, have arrived from Havana via Batabano, commanded by Captain Martin. They form the first series of 1,000 men to be organized in the Cinco Villas for the protection of the plantations. Several houses have been destroyed by the rebels.

Letters from Ciego Montero to the 13th give an account of an encounter between the troops and 1,000 rebels under Barrio, Villegas, Arredondo, Sol, Entenza and Cerice. Lieutenant Rodriguez commanded the small fortress, where the women and children took refuge, and he sent a few men to make a stout defence. The small force aimed well, and killed many of the rebels, and after two hours' constant firing the fourth section of the Francos cavalry volunteers arrived. After the rebels retired it was found that ten dead had been left on the field, and the troops captured many arms and horses. The enemy's loss must have been forty killed and wounded, while the troops lost none. The rebels under Villegas, and perhaps also Oliveras, took the road to the Cristalina, that of Arredondo for Cartagena and the other bands to Camarones. The correspondence of Villegas was captured, with his horse; 1,700 cartridges were spent by the troops.

The following political prisoners have been brought here by the marines:—Antonio G. Reyes, Alejo Zabateta Viamesa, Jose A. Gutterrez Caleso, Venancio C. Ciemente. Matias Garrido Fuentes and Manuel Reyes. The first four are from Yaguaramas; they are all accused of disloyalty.

Since writing the foregoing, the Pabellon Nacional publishes the account of the triumph of the Simancas Chasseurs under Rodriguez over the rebels at Ciego Montero on the 10th.

A party of twenty marines and twenty-five volunteers, mounted and armed with Remington guas. manded the small fortress, where the women and

Clego Montero on the 10th.

A party of twenty marines and twenty-five volunteers, mounted and armed with Remington guns had an encounter with 190 rebels, half a league from the Borroto estate. They soon dispersed the enemy and pursued him more than half a league. The number of wounded has not yet transpired.

More Fighting at Ciego de Avila.

TRINIDAD, June 16, 1869.
As soon as the rebels learned the approach of few small columns at Siguanea they took the cirec tion of Camarones and Manicaragua.

We learn from letters dated Ciego de Avila, 5th inst., that a night watch, composed of seventeen soldiers and four volunteers, encountered a large party of rebels, perhaps over 200. Our troops defended themselves like lious, at times retiring and at others advancing, as well as they could. The light lasted advancing, as well as they could. The light lasted eight hours, each soldier using six packets. The commander had the precaution at the onset to send for reinforcements, which arrived, but were scarcely needed, as the rebest gave way at last and retired. They had over forty dead, white the troops did not lose a man. This fight took place at Hilabo Pass. A company of San Quintin troops has left in the steamer banuly for Tunas.

The column which went three days ago to Signanca has returned. These brave troops dislogated the

has returned. Those brave troops disloaged the enemy from said place, in conjunction with other columns. The men have suffered great privations. Some political prisoners have been brought here and others have been retained in the Valle, where there is always an ample force. Last night a house was searched, where, it was said, cartriages were made, but nothing was found. has returned. Those brave troops dislog-

Marches and Countermarches of the Spanish Forces Under Puello, Chinchilla and La-mela-Unable to Subdue the Rebels.

We have intelligence from Ciego de Avila to tothe 5th left next day for Chambas, and after their steamer Aimendare got aground a few miles from Caibarien, and reached Moron on the 10th. Here three columns formed to attack the enemy's camp, surrounded by large lakes, and a convoy was to leave in canoes for Sabana la Mar; the first, under Colonel Chinchilla and the lieutenant colonel of the San Quintin regiment, and the latter commanded by the lieutenant colonel of this battalion. The troops left on the 12th. After fording a river they reached before Chinchilla set the enemy flying, although before Chinchilla set the enemy flying, although their camp had three strong intrenchments. One of the two wooden cannon captured was burned. The troops then marched, skirting the Cunagua sierra, and this pourney was a continuous charge of the bayonet against a prolonged intrenchment, the whole base of the sierra, well constructed and forming half a circle in a radius of over sixty yards, on arriving at the Lawas estate it had been reduced to ashes; the same at the Santa Gertrudis. We had one killed and another wounded in this journey, while the rebels had ten killed and some wounded. Their divided forces, under Villamil, amounted to 1,000 men, distributed along the sierra. On the 14th the troops got reinforced. The three united columns, formed into one under the minediate orders of Chinchilla, were greatly hostitized, amid torrents of rain, and having to traverse two lakes with the water to the knees and five savannahs under a burning sun, without a drop of water to drink. They halted at Savann la Mar, and the convoy was landed from the canoes, mostly consisting of rice and obscut, on the 16th the rebels were discovered parapeted, making some resistance, but at the first charge they fed. Two leagues off they had a forminable interencement, where thirty bechives had been placed, to further annoy the troops, but the enemy did not wait for the first bayonet-charge. Before reacting the river Joba an armory was taken, with some guns and munitions. On the 17th the troops had to break through and form a road in the swamps, where the enemy was troublesome and wounded one man. At Magarabomba no internchment was found, as expected, but the town had been burned. On the 19th General Pucio and Ledetenant Colonel Lanela incorporated their forces with the rest. The whole force organized into three larger columns, separated on the 28th and took different directions. their camp had three strong intrenchments. On

SAGUA, June 13, 1869.
The train from Las Cruces, which was to have taken troops to Camarones by the line of Cienfuegos,

has not jet arrived.

It appears that a band of assassins have burned the station and all the establishments at Camarones, only a few leagues from Cienfuegos, in the same way only a few leagues from Clenfuegos, in the same way as they did at the hamlets of San Diego, where they barbarously murdered the Tarragona detachment. A telegram from General Lesca to Governor Trillo has been published of the attack made by a large rebel force on the detachment stationed at Clego Montero. The enemy was first repuised, then pursued and finally defeated, when our small force was joined by the volunteers and a section of the squadron of the Francos of Clenfuegos. The rebels numbered 1,090, commanded by G. Rarrio, Juan Diaz Villogas, Luis Mass Arreigogo, Jesus qui yol, Auto-

nio Entenza and Carlos Cerice. They fied to a little hill of the estate of Cabrera. They lost a large quan-tity of arms, many horses, &c., and left ten dead on the field, which, with the number of wounded, amount to a loss of thirty-five men. The small de-tachment of Spanlards was commanded by Lieuten-ant Redictors.

Timely Arrival of Morales Rios-Movemen Sufferings—Reported Death of the Rebel Chiefs Marmol and Peralta.

GIBARA, June 10, 1869. twelve miles out when a tugboat appeared in chase of us, with orders to return. We did so, and shipped Colonel Morales Rios, the commandant general of operations in Holguin. On arrival at Nuevitas, on the 5th, we learned that the rebels were reconcen-trated in those districts, and that the troops there, quite exhausted, were only masters of the ground they stood on. General Letona immediately ordered our mail steamer to Puerto Padre to ship the Union

War is ever attended with epidemics. There i war is ever attended with epidemics. There is much cholera here, as likewise in the interior. The rebels have paid dearly for the attack made on the small detachment in Cuaya. They burned the hamlet of San Augustin, where they had previously encamped, and accadened it because Cotonel Benegasi was approaching.

Great reliance is placed here in Colonei Morales Rios. Affairs look better since his arrival.

Satisfactory Inauguration of General Lesca's Command.

SANTA CLARA, June 16, 1869. General Lesca, our new Commandant General, has inaugurated his command satisfactorily. The column which was scouring this jurisdiction, under the commandant of the Guardia Civii, Gabriel Rodri-guez, composed of 120 mounted infantry of the Tarragona regiment, 120 of the Guines cavalry and thir-teen cavalry guards, succeeded the other day in coming up with one of the rebel bands at Los Azu-les, where they were intrenched in a wood, and discharged their fire at said forces. Rodriguez instantly charged their fire at said forces. Rodriguez instantly ordered an attack on the enemy's flanks, which was so dexterously executed that he fied in precipitation, taking refuge in other intreachments, which were taken at the point of the bayonet, and the enemy parsued as far as the swamps, where he left fourteen dead, and the troops captured 100 horses, many arms, saddles. &c. The pursuit was kept up for three hours, with new losses to the rebels. On our part we lost two killed and one wounded.

The new tactics of horse infantry is producing excellent results.

our part we lost two killed and one wounded.
The new tactics of horse infantry is producing excellent results.
The train du not come in yesterday from Cienfuegos, because the conductor, espying a suspicious party on the road between Palmira and Camarones, returned here.

According to official information received, a column of Cienfuegos volunteers had an encounter with some rebels on the estate Florista, causing them three killed, without any loss among the troops.

The rebels Cirilo Arbona y Machado and Manuel Espinosa, apprehended in a house one and a half leagues from Cartagena, have been tried by verbal court martial and senienced on proofs that they were spies as well as pertaining to the insurrection, and they were shot on the 12th; the owner of the house was sent prisoner to Cleafuegos.

Two assassins, who attempted to murder Don Manuel Hoses in his own house, have been shot, after being confessed and found guilty by a civil court.

by Marmol, Peralta, Acosta and Marcano. Holgun, June 10, 1869.

On the 7th inst. there was a fight at Cuaba, where there was a garrison of forty mobilized volunteers. Colonel Obregon, second under Colonel Benegasi, and now Lieutenant Governor of this district, speedily left this city at the head of a vanguard of seven lancers and twenty-two Corona regulars, during a great shower of rain, and 100 artillerists followed soon after. Despite the bad roads they arrived on the spot, distant two and a half leagues, in an hour and a half, after encountering two overflown rivers. The rebelforce was 2,000 men, including many loreigners, well armed with rifles, revolvers, lances, and provided with a brass howitzer of twelve pounds, all lately come from Nipe. They were commanded by Marmol, Peralta, Acosta and Marcano. A small orce of forty Spanish soldiers kept them at ay three hours. Every time they approached loree of forty Spanish soldiers kept them at bay three hours. Every time they approached the little intrenchment they were repulsed, resisting five successive charges, and out of forty-two cannon discharges only one reached an angle of the little mid but that served as the soldiers' citadel. Obregon, before he approached, suspected the existence of an ambuscade near and prepared accordingly. But the cavalry, as soon as he had ordered the attack, fell on the enemy with such impetuously that the ambuscade was frustrated, and being hotly pursued the 200 which composed their force scarcely had time to join the buik of the enemy. The troops then attacked the main force, which scarcely offered any resistance, which enabled the twenty-two Corona regulars to come up at quick march, firing all the way. The enemy became paniestruck and dispersed when they saw the artilierists arrive. Not only the brass cannon, but a large quantity of arms, besides a flag, were captured. The reserve, under artiliery Leutenant Colonel Ruil, was not required. This brilliant triumph cost us only eleven men, two volunteers killed and nine wounded. The enemy left sixty dead in the savannans alone, and the wounded must have been many.

Colonel Benegasi was at the time with his broken column in San Andres, and has since arrived here.

Some accounts say that the receis only numbered 1,500, and it is difficult to get at the exact figure. They had 200 riflemen, Americans, Germans and Cubans. Five of the prisoners state that the enemy lost 100 men.

Landing of an Expedition on the Coast of

Macambo—Its Destruction. (From a supplement of the Havana Correo de Cuba.) The news from Baracoa is that on the 3d inst. an expedition of adventurers landed on the beach of Macambo, composed of 120 individuals, mostly Cuban lawyers, notaries and students, who came, according to the narration of a prisoner, to take possession of the government of that jurisdiction—

possession of the government of that jurisdiction—
Baracoa—it having been stated in New York that
our troops were in the woods and the rebels in
possession of all the ports in the island.

The moment it was known a landing was effected
a detachment of twenty regulars and 600 mobilized
volunteers were sent to the spot. The filipusters
were specifily surrounded and four so-called generals were taken, together with 700 Armstrong piston
guns, two brass cannon, eighty boxes munitions
and a quantity of printed notes of the "Bank of the
Cuban Republic" to the amount of \$2,000,000, in
notes of \$1, \$5, \$10 and \$50.

We are told that the moment our Captain General
received the information he sent orders by telegraph
to the effect that every fillouster taken prisoner be
shot forthwith. Hurrah for our first authority!

We have a letter from Holgam stating that a party
of 2,000 rebels attacked a detachment in Guaba, two
leagues from town, on the 7th, only numbering forty
mobilized volunteers, who defended themselves with
great firmness until a column sent by Colonel
Obregon arrived to their assistance. The rebels were
compelled to fly, losing one cannon, many guns,
sabres, lances, munitions and horses. They left fifty
dead on the field, the greater part foreigners. The
troops surgered the loss of eight men.

Address to the Nation by the Volunteers of the Island of Cuba. The Spanish residents of Cuba consider it a duty

address their brethren beyond the seas, with a view that their interference on the occasion of recent events should be adequately appreciated. They do not mean to excuse themselves, as this is not incumeent upon those who have measured their con-duct by rational demands and the exigencies which the honor and most sacred concerns of their patria

to refer brought about changes in the system of gov-ernment at home. The movement there found an echo here, the explanation of which is not needful to the present manifestation.

The peculiar existence, usage and customs which pertain to this province constitute the social and

political organization. As it is not practicable to introduce any reforms without a glance at the past, all residents of this province have ever been opposed to reforms conceived in the mother country unless their expediency proved adaptable to a mixed race, with its corresponding rights, and with a faction ever bent clandestinely upon its final independence. To admit political franchises, such as would endanger its ex-istence, would at once have aided those that strive for a separation from the dominion of the nation. Upon principle the Spanish residents do not object to those theries: ret they hold that in practice they

should not be introduced into this province before the national sentiment shall have become identifi

We need not cite the conspiracies which have occurred and been suppressed by the energy of the Spanish population, in corroboration of these views. Nor do we wish to recall to mind the first unsuccessful administration of General Duice, when revolu tionary clubs were introduced, political lectures ai-lowed in cigar manufactories, and journals upholdlowed in cigar manufactories, and journals uphosa-ing the independence of the island were not pro-hibited. These errors produced many parties, who deceptively have been styled "advanced liberals." The imprudent General was gained over by the demonstrations of such men, and went so far as to have said in a farewell address that wherever he were they ever could count on him as "one Cuban more."

demonstrations of such men, and went so far as to have said in a farewell address that wherever he were they ever could count on him as "one Cuban more."

When the Spanish revolution occurred the Marquis of Castell Florite played a conspicuous part, and when the cry for independence followed in this province it was believed that none could have been more apt than him to quell the revolution, owing to his close connection with the new government and his alliance with a Cuban lady. He was expected to have encouraged the liberal ideas, not beyond the limits of good order and public, interest. So far he was welcomed as a saviour.

He soon proved to be unequal to the situation. He gave out in his first decree that he was the head of the autonomia and declared that he would establish the government of the country by the land. In another proclamation he declared that the insurrection in the Western Department was over, when such was not the case; the moral effect of it proved highly injurious to the Spanish cause. Unlimited license to the press, heaping the worst insuits on our country, with a view to justify the revolution, was only checked when too late. As it advocated without disquise the independence, youngsters were prompted to give support to the new fag: the public mind became restless and divided, and finally it ied to assassination and murder, as, for instance, the scenes in Carmen and Figuras streets, at the Louvre Café and in the Villanueva theatre: these were the resorts of sedition countenanced by Bramosio, the common councliman, while the rebefag was waved on the building's top. Nothing was done by the superior authority to punish these proceedings, nor to prevent a repetition. The auty to put them down feel on the volunteers.

Anarchy followed the weak conduct of General Duice. His forty days' amnesty curbed the action of the troops; it afforded the time and means to the enemy to prepare the way for regular organization. The auty to prepare the way for regular organization. The auty to prepare the way

Notwithstanding such a line of conduct, the delegate of the national government received our unilimited support, being supplied to an unlimited extent with money, men, arms, and all that was needful to conquer. Plenty of reinforcements came from Spain; by the expiration of the amnesty mobilized volunteers were organized; whole columns marched to the field, and when the campaign might reasonably have been ended with energy the direful system of issuing safe conducts was adopted, enabling incendiaries and assassins to assault and insult their victims with impunity. Those who vended those documents were pointed out by the public opinion, and the sequel has proved those surmises to be facts. A military chief directed that his troops were not to move without his express orders, and even ordered that the sentineis should not fire but upon occasions of armed attacks. The ranks of rebeis became stronger and increased, in soite of all the sacrifices used to annihilate them. Then the column of the artillerists under Colonel Morales de los Rios was recalled from the Central Department, although they routed the rebels eleven times without lossing one solder. The laurels gained by the brave Colonel inspired feelings of jealousy to Commander-in-Chief Pelaez. The General having left the Arimao road free to rebels of Siguanca, despising the good counsel at his command close by created an unfavorable feeling, as it rendered the enemy's escape easy and without loss. General Pelaez spurned the testimony of injured witnesses at the traits of rebels to render their misdeeds unpunishable. All this General Duice was cognizant of—committees of the people urged their command close by created an unfavorable feeling, as it rendered the enemy's escape easy and without loss. General Pelaez spurned the testimony of injured witnesses at the traits of rebels to render their misdeeds unpunishable. All this General Duice was cognizant of—committees of the people urged their command to every server of the command of the commanders of the living.

destructive ideas, being an ardent admirer of auto-nomia, borne on the banner of the Cinco Villas rebeis, could scarcely have conducted himself other-wise.

A popular demonstration against Pelacz furnished the Executive an opportunity to understand the dis-

A popular demonstration against Feiaez furnished the Executive an opportunity to understand the discontent in consequence of the proceedings of these officers. Complaints about their conduct had been irequently made. The people expected that he would immediately have been brought to trial before the military commission, which would speedily have set at rest his innocence or criminality. But the first authority seemed bent upon annoying the feelings of the people by showing Pelaez every token of distinction as a proof of appreciation of his past behavior. The following day another demonstration was made, and this was against Modet. The Plaza de Armas was crowded with parties of citizens and volunteers, loadily crying for satisfaction. The immediate relinquishment of the command by the Captain General had not been harborred by any yet, although the public mind was quickly afterward pregnant with the idea. General Dulce not being up to events of the moment, lacking both the prudence and the advoitness to command the circumstances, gave peremptory orders to the regular troops to fire upon the unarmed groups. They were not carried out. What took place became known with ciectric rapidity, and the indignation of the people became intense. He who held the Executive in Cuba, who was too lenient with the enemy, land conceived the idea of felling numbers of Spannards that were only actuated by the homorable impuises of the crisis, had contemplated to engender a division between the people and the military, producing fruitless strife, the consequence of which would have been pools of blood among the off-spring of the same race. The milita then gathered, and, as with the military, the volunteers and their commanders, in one single determination, determined to prevent a conflict, by naming committees who with formal respect were to make known to the Capitain General the expediency of forthwith surrendering the command of his lawful successor. General Duice was the determination, determined to the termination of their country

of June might have produced a favoratable is to him. All this, and a space of 152 years, where the first of an event in this istat though its characteristics are entirely distincted by the convuisions of political Spain, is not in the habit of seeing the effusion Spain, is not in the habit of seeing the effusion Spainish blood, excepting it be in combating for common nationality. No political creeds dividem here; they hold no other sentiment but of unlimited attachment to the patria; they recogn no banner but that of Castile, nor have they a interest so dear to them as the maintenance of integrity of the territory.

AQUATIC.

Boat Race on the Hudson Between E. Smith and J. White-Smith the Winner. The second contest between Edward Smith, of the

Atlanta Boat Club, and James White, of the Gulick Boat Club, came off yesterday afternoon on the Hudson river, over the same course as that rowed upon by these parties some two weeks since. The result of the first race between these two amateurs, in which, by the breaking of a stretcher, Smith lost, not proving satisfactory to the Smith party, a sec-ond match was arranged upon the same terms and subject to the same conditions as the first. That the confidence of the friends of Smith in his ability to defeat his opponent on anything like equal terms was not misplaced the significant and hollow victory of the winner testifies. The prizes in of a purse of \$200. Side bets were also made between the members of the rival clubs with the balance of preference in favor of Smith, notwithstanding his previous defeat. The articles affairs of this kind, it was a good hour later before matters were brought to a crisis. At a quarter to

Moore, commander, with a party of about 200 persons, left the dock at the foot of Christopher street, and, it being already quite late, steamed over with all possible haste in the direction of the course. This lay in the waters contiguous to the Elysian Fields, and measured a mile and a half in length, beginning at the "new dock" and shirling the shore in the direction of Weehawken. The water was much smoother than on the day of the first race—a condition of affairs which materially contributed to the excellent than on the day of the first race—a condition of affairs which materially contributed to the excellent time made. The day, too, was beautifully clear and bright, a cool breeze tempering the heat of the sun's rays and releving the accessary preliminaries. Both men had taken a preparatory pull, each showing an aimost opposite style to that of his rival. White was by far the heavier man of the two, and stripped a fine specimen of the athlete. His method of rowing, however, was defective, being stiff and abrupt, and resembing somewhat that of Hamill, save that his strokes were less rapid and he lacked Hamill's strokes at the finish. Nevertheless his powerful armae qualities, or size, pounds for the confidence of his friends. Simich, on the other hand, looked and really was much the lighter man of the two. His form was slender, but it had a directly to a fault. Under the tutelage of the confidence of his rivers, which was a constitution of the confidence of his rivers, which was a constitution of the confidence of his rivers, which was a constitution of the two. His form was slender, but it has an accused her particular of the surface of the respective to the confidence of his rivers, and the way and the strength of the confidence of his rivers, and the way and the surface of the respective to the confidence of his rivers, and the way and the surface of the confidence of his rivers, and the way and the surface of the confidence of his rivers, and the way and the surface of the respective to the confidence of

stances.

Dr. Russell Withers and Barney Bigin acted as judges for Smith and White respectively, and James Delaney as referee. The winning boat was an old but exceedingly good craft, built by the eminent waterman George Roahr and anmed after the widely known and veteran aquatic authority, Charles A. Peverelly. White pulled in the Bonnic, one of Christopher Thorn's make. Thus Bonnie, one of Christopher Thorn's make. Thus ended a never-to-be-forgothen race, and one the more worthy of remembrance because of its having been conducted in a manly, straightforward and generous spirit, where merit and merit aions decided its issue. The victor may well be proud of his laurels, fairly and nobly won. The vanquished will suffer nothing from his defeat other than that which every nonest man feels when he has failed to attain an impossible success.

ST. PETER'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOL

The annual exhibition of St. Peter's Parochial School, under the charge of the Sisters of Charity, took place yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a large number of the members of the congregation. The school numbers about 350 children, all of whom were neatly clothed in white dresses, not all, of course, of expensive material. The exercises, which course, of expensive material. The exercises, which commenced at three o'clock P. M., were presided over by the Rev. Wm. Quinn, pastor of St. Peter's, assisted by the clergymen of the church. There were also present a large number of the Sisters of Charity, an order which devotes itself so successfully to the education of the children of the poor and middle classes in our large cities. The exercises were varied and highly interesting, consisting of examinations in the different branches which formed their course of study for the year, such as astronomy, geography, philosophy, arithmetic, algebra, English grammar. The examination was pleasingly relieved by music, dialogue and recitation, of a character humorous, grave or religious. At the close of the examination the Rev. Wm. Quinn addressed the pupils expressing his satisfaction, and urging upon them the necessity of devoting the short time that is allowed them to the improvement of their minds and to the formation of the habits of virtue—the latter more essential even than the former. He satter more out the present of reso many years a heavy burden on the priests in this city would no longer be so, for in the last Legislature an act was passed which would provide means to derray all expenses of our schools.

"I would ask you, dear children, to give three cheers for the Legislature of 1869."

Having concluded his remarks, the reverend genteman distributed a large number of books as premiums to the most successful and deserving of the pupils. commenced at three o'clock P. M., were presided

The Case to Be Investigated. Hannah Waugh, a middle aged woman, yesterday died on the top floor of premises No. 126 Hudson street under somewhat suspicious circumstances. The matter being brought to the notice of Captain Petty, of the Fifth precinct, he made a partial examination and reported to the Coroners' Office as

amination and reported to the Coroners' Office as follows:—

"It has been reported that her death was caused by attempting to produce an abortion. After an examination I am not satisfied that she died from natural causes, and request that you will investigate the case."

From further information obtained it appears that deceased, who was a respectable married woman, had been under the care of a physician in her last illness, and took such medicine as he prescribed. The husband, who is an intelligent man, most erophatically denies that his wife had taken any steps towards producing a miscarriage, and had no such purpose in view. The woman who keeps the house is also of opinion that deceased died from natural causes. Suspicions were first excited by remarks made by several female occupants of the promises, some of whom allege that Mr. Waugh declined proffers of assistance, both before and after the death of his wife, and would not even let female acquaintances wash and prepare the remains for interment, but excluded them from his room. Waugh seemed to have no doubt that the attending physician would give a certificate of death whenever he should apply to him for it.

Coroner Fiynn has charge of the case, and will make the necessary investigation to-day or to-morrow.